

CLAIMS

1) A process for the separation of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene from mixtures containing it comprising the following operations:

- 5 - crystallization by the addition of a solvent and cooling of the mixture to a temperature higher than the formation value of the first eutectic;
- removal of the mother liquor by repeated washings;
- dissolution of the solid obtained;
- 10 - crystallization by cooling;
- filtration.

2) The process for the separation of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene according to the previous claim, wherein the starting mixture contains the same in a concentration higher than the eutectic ratios with the other isomers.

3) The process for the separation of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene according to the previous claims, wherein the solvent, used for one or more of the operations listed, is selected from low molecular weight aliphatic alcohols and glycols, or from mixtures thereof.

4) The process for the separation of 2,6-dimethylnaphthalene according to the previous claim, wherein the same solvent is used for the various op-

Figure 1 consists of 15 bar charts, labeled (a) through (o), each representing a different fish species. The x-axis for all charts is the month of the year, from January to December. The y-axis represents the percentage of the total catch, ranging from 0 to 100%. The species and their approximate peak months are: (a) Atlantic croaker (peak in May/June), (b) Atlantic menhaden (peak in May/June), (c) Atlantic silverside (peak in May/June), (d) Atlantic tomcod (peak in May/June), (e) Atlantic herring (peak in May/June), (f) Atlantic bluefish (peak in May/June), (g) Atlantic striped bass (peak in May/June), (h) Atlantic whitefish (peak in May/June), (i) Atlantic rockfish (peak in May/June), (j) Atlantic sea bass (peak in May/June), (k) Atlantic sea bream (peak in May/June), (l) Atlantic sea bass (peak in May/June), (m) Atlantic sea bass (peak in May/June), (n) Atlantic sea bass (peak in May/June), (o) Atlantic sea bass (peak in May/June).

- 10